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Rome, April 6. N. S.

SEveral Persons at *Naples* and *Palermo*, who held a Correspondence with the *Neapolitan* Noblemen that have taken their Refuge at the Court of *Vienna*, being discovered, are fled hither lately for Protection. The *Spanish* Ambassador demanded that he might be permitted to seize them, which was refused; However this Court, to avoid all Disputes about this Affair, has desired them to remove elsewhere. Cardinal *Janssen* has been absent from this Court 3 or 4 days; It is said he went to *Civita-Vecchia*, whither several *French* Vessels were come to load Corn for their Army in *Italy*, and that he had bought a considerable quantity thereof for this use at *Corneto*, of the Marquis *de Palavicini*; but that this Court would not allow of its being Exported. Several small Earthquakes have been lately felt here, and at other Places in the Ecclesiastical State, tho' none that have done any Damage.

Leghorne, April 6. Yesterday came in here the *Pearl*, a *Flushing* Privateer, that has been cruizing as high as the *Archipelago*: In her return hither she took about 7 days ago near *Palermo* a *French* Ketch of about 60 Tuns, laden with Oil. This morning came into our Port the *Happy Return*, a *French* Man of War of 46 Guns, which came out of *Toulon* about 10 days ago, and has been cruizing off this Coast without any Success. The last Post from *Spain* hath brought leave from the Court of *Madrid* for the Cardinal *de Medicis* to put up the *French* Arms over the Gate of his Palace at *Rome*, on the Right hand of those of *Spain*, whereby that Government does now yield the Point of the Precedency, which the Crown of *Spain* disputed heretofore with that of *France*.

Ratisbonne, April 19. On the 14th Instant the Magistrates of this Town sent two of their Body to *Vienna*, to justifie their late Conduct in relation to their yielding up their Bridge over the *Danube*, and one of their Gates, to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and to press the Court of *Vienna* to dispatch the Emperor's Ratification of the Conclusion of the Diet, touching the Neutrality of this Place, wherein their Instances are seconded by a Conclusion of the Diet to the same effect, which bears Date the 13th. On the 17th the Diet met, and, upon Consideration of the present Posture of Affairs in these Parts, agreed to remove to some Place of greater Safety, and by a publick Resolution desired Cardinal *Lamberg*, the Emperor's First Commissioner, to procure them a general Pass from the Elector of *Bavaria*, for the transporting of themselves and their Families from hence by Water, being the only way whereby so numerous an Assembly can move; but they have not yet fixed upon any Place for their future Residence. We have an Account, That on the 15th the Count *de Styrum*, having received a farther Supply of Mortars, and heavy Cannon from *Nuremberg*, sate down before *Amberg* in the *Upper Palatinate*, where there is a strong Garison of *Bavarian* Forces: He has also blockt up *Rothenberg* in *Franconia*, being a strong Castle, situate on a Mountain, and belonging likewise to the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Garison whereof had begun to put the neighbouring Villages under Contribution. That Elector arrived at *Vilshoffen* on the 13th, and is since marched to *Schärding*. The Count *de Schlick* continues in the Woods near *Passau*, where he is strongly intrenched, and expects a Reinforcement from the *Upper Austria*.

Strasbourg, April 15. All the Officers of the Army under the Command of the Marshal *de Villars*, who remained in this City, are ordered to repair to *Wilstett*, about two Leagues and half from hence, where the Army is expected this evening, and it is to be joined by 18 Battalions of Foot and 14 Squadrons of Horse from this side of the *Rhine*, and then, according to the common Discourse, it may make up 54 Battalions and 82 Squadrons. The Train of Artillery consists of 54 Pieces of Cannon, and 55 Companies of Granadiers are ordered to take their Post at the head of the Army. The People of the Country hereabouts are forced to furnish these Forces with 900 Oxen and Cows, and they have taken Bread for 6 days. The Marshal *de Tallard* was yesterday at *Flasbourg*, and his Army, which consists of 22 Battalions and 34 Squadrons, lay for the most part near *Saerbourg*. We hear just now that a Detachment of 900 Granadiers, and some Hussars, is sent out along the Canal *de la Prache* on some Expedition.

Rastad, April 20. The Marshal de Villars having in vain endeavoured to force a Pass where General Bibra was posted with a Body of Forces, advanced the 18th early in the morning with his Army, consisting of 40000 Men, within 3 Leagues of our Lines; The Enemy spent most of that day in viewing them, and at night took Post upon a rising Ground over-against our Camp, where they raised a Battery of 8 Pieces of Cannon. Yesterday in the afternoon their Foot moved forward in order of Battel, and posted themselves on the Right, and their Horse on the Left, near the Wood of Stolhoffen. The two Armies being thus within 400 paces of each other, it was expected that the French would have attacked our Lines this day, but they only posted some Foot and Dragoons on another rising Ground; and several Deserters came over this evening, who say, the Enemy intends to begin the Attack to morrow, whereof we expect the Issue.

Paris, April 23. On the 19th Instant the *French* King received an Express from the Marshal *de Villars*, dated the 15th, and giving an Account, That he was actually marching with an Army of 36000 Men; It is not certainly known whither; tho' the common Report is, That he was to be the 18th at Stolhoffen, in order to attack the Lines which Prince Lewis of Baden has cast up there. All the Officers who are to serve this Summer in Germany, and are not already at their respective Commands, have Orders to be at Strasbourg by the first of the next Month. Those who are to serve in Flanders are commanded to repair forthwith to Brussels. The Marshal de Villeroy began his Journey thither yesterday; but the time of the Duke of Burgund,'s departure seems not yet to be fixed. Several Regiments of Horse of the Army he is to command are not yet recruited and remounted, and the Officers desire a Month's time longer to have them compleat. They write from Rochell of the 14th, That an Order was published there that day, prohibiting all new Converts to have any Arms in their Custody, on pain of being sent to the Galleys; And the like Prohibition is to be published in several other Places. Letters from Montpellier of the 11th Instant say, That on the first Instant the Marshal de Montrevel being informed that a great number of Protestants were at their Devotions in a Mill near Nismes, he caused them all to be barbarously murdered, and then the Mill to be fired, where their Bodies were burnt; which had so enraged the Malecontents of the Sevennes, that a Body of them came to Anduze, and destroyed all the Mills there; after which they advanced to Mauluzeau, and burnt a great part of that Town, and ransack likewise the Castle of Lavelle near Lunel. They write from Nismes, That the Marshal de Montrevel keeps in that City, not being able to make head against the Camisars till he receives farther Reinforcements, tho' he has already in those Parts 18 Battalions of regular Troops; and that 500 new Converts had been brought thither Prisoners, upon suspicion that they supplied the Malecontents with Provisions; but 400 were set at liberty, nothing appearing against them. The Disorder in those Parts is greater than can be imagined, and the old Papists and new Converts are at open War with one another, each Party oppressing the other as they happen to be strongest. The last Letters from our Army in Italy are of the

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